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冷凍サイクルの制御装置

②特 願 昭62-243339

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1、発明の名称。

冷凍サイクルの制御装置

2、特許請求の範囲

圧縮機、凝縮器、第1の電動膨張弁、精留塔、 第2の電励膨張弁、蒸発器を環状に連結した回路 に非共沸混合冷媒を封入し、前記精留塔の圧力を 検出する圧力検出手段と、この圧力検出手段によ り段出した圧力により前記精留塔底部の前記非共 **弗混合冷媒の飲点温度を求める館点温度演算手段** と、塔底の温度を検出する温度検出手段と、この 温皮検出手段によって検出された前記精留塔底部 の温度と前記館点温度演算手段により演算された 温度とを比較する温度比較手段と、前記温度比較 手段の出力に応じて前記第1の電動膨張弁と前記 第2の電動膨張弁の弁開度を演算する弁開度演算 手段と、この弁開度演算手段からの信号に基づい て前記第1の電動膨張弁と前記第2の電動膨張弁 の弁開度を変更する個号を出力する弁解度演算手 段とを有する冷凍サイクルの制御装置。

3、発明の詳細な説明

産菜上の利用分野

本発明は、非共沸混合冷媒を用いた冷凍サイク ルの制御装置に関するものである。

従来の技術

従来非共部混合冷媒を用いた冷凍サイクルは、 冷凍サイクル内部を循環する冷楽組成を可変する ことにより能力制御や性能改善を行なり第4図の 如きものが提案されている。

第4図は非共沸混合冷蝶を用いた冷取サイクルであり、図中1は圧縮機、2は凝縮器、3は第1のキャピラリーチューブ、4は精留塔、5は塔頂冷却器、6は貯留器、7は第2のキャピラリーチューブ、8は蒸発器であり、冷凍サイクル内部には非共沸混合冷蝶が封入されている。ことで、圧縮機1、軽縮器2、第1のキャピラリーチューブ3、第2のキャピラリーチューブ7、蒸発器8で砂瓜される回路をメインサイクルと称する。

以上のように何成された冷凍サイクルについて、 以下、その動作を説明する。 まず、冷媒は圧縮機1、凝縮器2、第1のキャピラリーチューブ3、精留塔4、第2のキャピラリーチューブ7、蒸発器8と循環し、凝縮器2、で放然を、蒸発器8で吸然を行なり。

サイクル内を循環する冷はは、第1のキャピラリーチューブ3を出たとき断熱膨張により気液二相冷域となっている。このうち低部点成分に富む気相成分は精留塔4内を上昇し、塔頂冷却器5によって冷却され液化し、貯溜器6に溜められる。 貯溜器6からあふれ出た液は精留塔4内を流下し、精留塔4内を上昇する冷媒蒸気と接触し精留効果を高める。

このよりにして精留分離を行ない、貯溜器6内 には低沸点成分に富んだ冷蝶を貯溜することがで きる。

上記のような作用で、メインサイクルの冷媒及 度を可変し、メインサイクルが低沸点成分に富む ときには高能力を得、メインサイクルが高沸点成 分に富む時には低能力を得るように冷凍サイクル を制御するものである。

算手段、温度比較手段、電動膨張弁の弁開度演算 手段、弁解度出力手段により制御する制御装置を 備えたものである。

作 用

灾 施 例

以下本発明の一実施例の冷凍サイクルの制御装置について、図面を容照しながら説明する。

第3図は冷砂サイクルの構成を示すものである。 同凶において、1は圧縮機、2は凝縮器、16は 発明が解決しようとする問題点

上記従来例のよりなヒートポンプ接近においては、冷は組成の可変は基本的には可能であるが、精留塔4内へ投入する冷媒蒸気の母を決定するための中間圧(精留塔4の圧力)を設定するのキャピラリーチューブ3、第2のキャピラリーチューブ3、第2のキャピラリーチューブの低抗気量を待られない。 おかまり、中間圧(精留な4の圧力)が高点は下れてのでは、特別の出口においてものにないである。 と ではは第1の紋とならず、精留は出口において、特別のはないととなるが得られず、冷にははないの能力制御ができないととがあった。

問題点を解決するための手段

精留塔の圧力を決める第1のキャピラリーチューブと第2のキャピラリーチューブをそれぞれ第1の電動膨張弁、第2の電動膨張弁とし、第1の電動膨張弁と第2の電動膨張弁の弁開度を精留塔の圧力機出手段、塔底温度機出手段、路点温度額

第1の電動膨張弁、4は精留塔、5は塔頂冷却器、6は貯剤器、17は第2の電動膨張弁、8は蒸発器、9は塔底温度検出手段、10は圧力検出手段、11は制御装置である。メインサイクルは圧離機1、凝縮器2、第1の電動膨張弁16、精留塔4の底部、第2の電動膨張弁17、蒸発器8を順次環状に連結して構成している。また分離サイクルは、精留塔4、塔頂冷却器5、貯剤器6を環状に連結することにより構成されている。

第1 図は冷凍サイクルの制御装置11のブロック図である。同図において、10 は圧力飲出手段、9 は温度飲出手段、12 は露点温度液算手段、13 は温度比較手段、14 は電助膨張井の弁開度演算手段、15 は弁開度出力手段である。

以上の概成からなる冷凍サイクルの精留作用に ついて説明する。

まず、疑縮器2から出た高圧液冷媒は、第1の 電動膨張弁16にて成圧され、気液二相冷媒となり、精留塔4の下部に流入する。気液二相冷媒の うちのガス成分は、精留塔4内を上昇し、塔頂冷 却器5で冷却され液化し、貯溜器6に溜る。貯溜器6からあふれた液は精留塔4上部に瑕疵して精留塔4内を下降し、上昇ガスと物質、熱交換して精留作用をし、貯溜器6には低沸点成分に富む冷
はが貯溜され、精留塔4下部からは高沸点成分に富む冷
はが貯溜され、精留塔4下部からは高沸点成分に富む冷
はが第2の電動膨張弁17を通ってメインサイクルへ流入する。

次に制御装置11の動作について第2図のフローチャートを参照しながら説明する。まず、圧力 使出手段10により精留塔4の圧力を検出する。 酸点温度演算手段12には、あらかじめ、使用している非共沸混合冷域の圧力と露点の追皮の関係が設定されており、精留塔4の圧力よりが協定を得る。次に塔底温度検出手段9により塔底部の温度を検出し、温度比較する比較した結果での温度が酸点温度比較する比較した結果での場合は、電動膨張弁16の弁解度を4Pバルス減少(抵抗を大とする)させ、第2の電動膨張弁17の弁開度を4Pバルス

成の変化が行なえ、冷凍サイクルの能力制御を確 実に行なりことができる。

4、図面の簡単な説明

第1 図は本発明の一実施例における冷康サイクルの制御装置のブロック図、第2図は同冷康サイクルの制御装置のフローチャート、第3図は同冷
原サイクル図、第4図は従来例の冷
ロサイクル図、第4図は従来例の冷
ロサイクル図である。

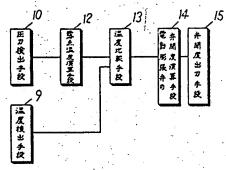
1 ······ 庄相機、2 ······ 凝極器、4 ······ 精留塔、5 ······ 塔頂冷却器、6 ······ 貯留器、8 ····· 蒸発器、9 ····· 塔底温度校出手段、10 ······ 圧力檢出手段、12 ······ 磁点温度演算手段、13 ······ 温度比較手段、14 ······ 電助膨張井の弁開度演算手段、15 ······ 并開度出力手段、16 ······ 第1 の電動膨張井、17 ····· 第2 の電動膨張井。

代理人の氏名 弁理士 中 尾 敏 男 ほか1名

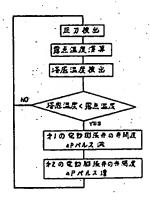
増加(抵抗を小とする)させる。烙底部の温度が 燃点温度より高い場合は、第1の電動膨張弁1 は、 第2の電動膨張弁1 7とも弁明度の変更は行なわ ない。

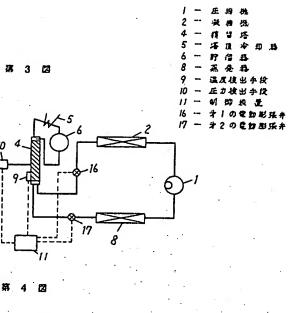
発明の効果

第 1 図



第 2 図





.Japan Patent Office (JP)

LS # 365

Public Report of Opening of the Patent

Opening No. of patent: No. S 64-88061 Date of Opening: April 3, 1989

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Request for examination: not requested

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Name of invention: Control device for freezer cycle

Application of the patent: No. S 62-243339

Date of application: Sep. 28, 1987

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Detailed Report

1. Name of invention Control device for freezer cycle

2. Sphere of patent request (Claim 1)

Claim1 is concerning a control device for a freezer cycle which has the following steps:

A non-azeotropic mixed cryogenic liquid is sealed in a circuit which has a compressor, condenser, 1st electric expansion valve, a rectifying tower, 2nd electric expansion valve, and an evaporator. The control system detects the pressure in the rectifying tower; A dew point temperature calculation step which determines the dew point temperature of the non-azeotropic mixed cryogenic liquid at the bottom of rectifying tower from the pressure detected by this pressure detection step;

A temperature detection step which detects the temperature at the bottom of tower; A temperature comparison step which compares the temperature at the bottom of the rectifying tower with the temperature calculated from the dew point temperature calculating step;

A valve opening calculation step which calculates the amount the 1st electric expansion valve and the 2nd electric expansion valve should open based on the output of the temperature comparison step;

A valve opening calculation step which outputs a signal to change the opening of the 1⁸¹ electric expansion valve and the 2nd electric expansion valve based on signals from the valve opening calculation step.

2. Detailed explanation of invention (Field of industrial use)

This invention is concerning a control device for a freezer cycle which uses a non-azeotropic mixed cryogenic liquid.

(Prior art)

Control of a former freezer cycle which uses a non-azeotropic mixed cryogenic liquid can be improved by changing the composition of the cryogenic liquid which is circulated the freezing cycle as shown in figure 4.

Figure 4 is a freezing cycle which uses a non-azeotropic mixed cryogenic liquid. In the figure, 1 is a compressor, 2 is a condenser, 3 is the 1st capillary tube, 4 is a rectifying tower, 5 is a cooler for the tower top, 6 is reservoir, 7 is the 2nd capillary tube, 8 is an evaporator. The non-azeotropic mixed cryogenic liquid is sealed inside the freezer cycle. The circuit which consists of a compressor 1, condenser 2, 1st capillary tube 3, 2nd capillary tube 7, and evaporator 8 is called the main cycle.

The freezer cycle with the above construction is going to be explained in the following.

First, cryogenic liquid is circulated through the compressor 1, condenser 1, 1st capillary tube 3, rectifying tower 4, 2nd capillary tube 7, an evaporator 8. Heat is removed at the condenser 2 and heat is absorbed at the evaporator 8.

The cryogenic liquid becomes a two phase vapor-liquid due to insulated expansion when it exits the 1st capil!ary tube 3. The gas-phase component which is rich in low-boiling point components is raised inside rectifying tower 4, and it is cooled by the tower top cooler 5 and is liquidized and stored the reservoir 6. Liquid which overflows from the reservoir 6 flows down inside the rectifying tower 4, and it contacts the cryogenic liquid vapor which is raised inside the rectifying tower 4 to improving rectifying effects.

Accordingly, rectifying separation is performed, and a cryogenic liquid which is rich in low-boiling point components can be stored in the reservoir 6.

The process described above changes the concentration of the cryogenic liquid in the main cycle. The freezer cycle is controlled so that high performance is acquired when the main cycle is rich in low-boiling point components; and so that low performance is acquired when the main cycle is rich in high-boiling point components.

(Problem that this invention tries to solve)

In heat pump devices that use this process, although changing the composition of the cryogenic liquid is possible, the resistance values of 1st capillary tube 3 and 2nd capillary tube 7 are fixed. These tubes control the intermediate pressure (pressure of rectifying tower 4) which determines the amount of cryogenic liquid tossed inside the rectifying tower 4. There are cases when the amount of cryogenic liquid vapor necessary for rectifying separation can not be acquired. That is, if the intermediate pressure (pressure of rectifying tower 4) is too high, reduced pressure in the cryogenic liquid is insufficient at the exit of the 1st restriction, and it cannot become a gas-liquid two phase cryogenic liquid. The cryogenic liquid vapor which performs the rectifying function inside rectifying tower 4 cannot be acquired, and the composition of the 'cryogenic liquid cannot be changed. As a result, the freezing cycle cannot be controlled.

(Steps for solution)

The 1st capillary tube and 2nd capillary tube which determine the pressure of the rectifying tower are replaced by a 1st electric expansion valve and 2nd electric expansion valve. A control device controls the degree of opening of the 1st electric expansion valve and 2nd electric expansion valve based on the pressure in the rectifying tower, the temperature at the bottom of the tower, the dew point temperature, a temperature comparison step, a calculation step for the degree of opening of the electric expansion valves, and an output of the valve opening degree.

(Function)

In this invention with the construction above, the dew point temperature of the non-azeotropic mixed cryogenic liquid at the bottom of rectifying tower is determined from the result of a tower pressure detection step and a dew point temperature calculation. This temperature is compared with the temperature detected at the bottom part of the rectifying tower, and the two temperatures are compared. Depending on the result of

the temperature comparison step, the degree of opening of the 1st electric expansion valve and 2nd electric expansion valve are calculated so that the tower bottom temperature will not be lower than the dew point. The opening of the 1st electric expansion valve and 2nd electric expansion valve are output by an output step. With these steps, it is possible to always produce the cryogenic liquid vapor necessary for rectifying separation at the bottom of the rectifying tower.

(Example of practice)

In the following, a control device for a freezer cycle in one example of practice of this invention is explained referring to figures.

Figure 3 shows the freezer cycle. In the figure, 1 is a compressor, 2 is a condenser, 16 is the 1st electric expansion valve, 4 is a rectifying tower, 5 is a tower top cooler, 6 is a reservoir, 17 is the 2nd electric expansion valve. 8 is an evaporator, 9 is the tower bottom temperature detection step, 10 is the pressure detection step, and 11 is the control device. The main cycle consists of the compressor 1, condenser 2, 1st electric expansion valve 16, bottom of rectifying tower 4, 2nd electric expansion valve 17, and evaporator 8 in that order. A separation cycle consists of a rectifying tower 4, tower top cooler 5, and reservoir 6.

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the control device 11 for a freezer cycle. In this figure, 10 is a pressure detection step, 9 is a temperature detection step, 12 is a dew point temperature calculating step, 13 is a temperature comparison step, 14 is a valve opening calculation step, and 15 is the valve opening output step.

First, high pressure cryogenic liquid which exits from the condenser 2 is reduced in pressure by the 1st electric expansion valve 16, and it becomes a two phase gas-liquid pryogenic liquid, and it flows into the lower portion of the rectifying tower 4. The gas component of this two phase system is raised inside the rectifying tower 4, and it is cooled at the tower top cooler 5 and is condensed and stored in the reservoir 6. Liquid which overflows from the reservoir 6 is flows to the upper portion of the rectifying tower 4 and then goes down inside the rectifying tower 4. The rectifying function is done-by exchanging material and heat with the rising gas. The reservoir 6 stores cryogenic liquid which is rich in low boiling point components. Cryogenic liquid which is rich in high boiling point components flows from the lower portion of the rectifying tower 4 into the main cycle after going through the 2nd electric expansion valve 17.

Next, the function of the control device 11 is explained referring to the flow chart at figure 2. First, pressure in the rectifying tower 4 is detected by a pressure detection at 19. The dew point temperature is calculated 12, and the relationship between the pressure of the non-azeotropic mixed cryogenic liquid and the dew point temperature is determined beforehand. The dew point temperature is calculated from the pressure in the prectifying tower 4. Next, the temperature at the bottom of the tower is detected by the tower bettom temperature detection step 9. The temperature at the bottom of the tower and the dew point temperature are compared by a temperature comparison step 13. As a result, when the temperature of the bottom of tower is lower than the dew point temperature, the 1st electric expansion valve 16 is closed by the ΔP pulse (resistivity is increased) and the 2nd electric expansion valve 17 is opened by the ΔP pulse (resistivity is decreased). The proper pulses are determined by a valve opening calculation step. If the

temperature at the bottom of the tower is higher than the dew point temperature, neither the 1st electric expansion valve 16 nor the 2nd electric expansion valve 17are changed.

(Effects of this invention)

As stated above, this invention is a freezer cycle which uses a sealed non-azeotropic mixed cryogenic liquid in a circuit which has a compressor, condenser, 1st electric expansion valve, rectifying tower, 2nd electric expansion valve, and evaporator. The control device of freeze cycle has the following steps. With this device, the dew point temperature of the non-azeotropic mixed cryogenic liquid at the bottom of rectifying tower is determined from the result of a pressure detection step and dew point temperature calculation step. This temperature is compared with the temperature detected at the bottom of rectifying tower. Depending on the result of the temperature comparison step, the required opening of the 1st electric expansion valve and 2nd electric expansion valve is calculated so that the tower bottom temperature will not be lower than the dew point temperature. The opening of the 1st electric expansion valve and 2nd electric expansion valve is changed by outputs from the controller. These steps insure that cryogenic liquid necessary for rectifying separation always exists at the bottom of the rectifying tower. Composition of the cryogenic liquid can be controlled reliably, and freezer performance can be controlled securely.

4. Simple explanation of figures

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the control device for a freezer cycle in one example of practice of this invention.

Figure 2 is a flow chart of the control device of the freezer cycle.

Figure 3 is the freezer cycle.

Figure 4 is the freezer cycle of prior art.

- 1: compressor
- 2: condenser
- 4: rectifying tower
- 5: tower top cooler
- 5: reservoir
- 3: evaporator
- 9: tower bottom temperature detection step
- 19: pressure detection step
- -12 calculation step for dew point temperature
 - 13: temperature comparison step
 - 14: calculation step for opening of electric expansion valve
 - 15: output step for valve opening
 - 16: 1st electric expansion valve
 - 17: 2nd electric expansion valve

Figure 2

